The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims.
Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 223 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.
Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon.
July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one door East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES, MOULDINGS. &C.
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

MEMORANDUMS, PASS BOOKS, and a thousand and one other useful articles, for sale at the *Journal Blank Book and Stationery Store.*

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING, GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1800.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

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$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

—:o:—

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

The Muses' Power.

[For the JOURNAL.]

"The Turnpike Sailor."

BY DENNIS O'RAFFERTY.

Lonely I wandher, a poor "turnpike sailor,"
Thrust from the dure of the rich man in haste;
"Begone!" sez the man, "you disgrace to the tailor,
For of my rich bounties ye'll ne'er get a taste."

Haggard and wan, on the brink of shtarvation,
Beggin in vain for the dog's extra crust;
Divils don't envy me swate situation,
A meagre subsistince is curses and dust.

From swate Philadilphy to Pittsburg I've thraveled,
Askin for work at each farm house I passed;
Some shmiled lik angels, whilst others, like divils,
The shovel and tongs at me head faircely cast.

Sayin, "git up and dust, you offscourin of Erin,
The likes of ye ought to be seven years dead;
I hope your destruction you soon will be nearin,"
An instid of a pratie threw bricks at me head.

Bad luck to the man that invented the panic,
Its poisonous vapor has ruined me quite;
It's caused me to make a pig trough of me stomach,
I wandher all day and play picket at night.

Och, was it for this that I crossed the wide ocean,
For this bid adieu to swate Arin's blist sod;
Och, have I desarved this lefthanded promotion,
Id'e lape wid pure joy to shake hands wid a hod.

But I must awake from me musings and hasten
To sake a retrate for me poor achin head;
Besides it is idle me time to be wastin,
Some dog may be aitin me share of his bread.

Dot Old Paper Bustle.

BY CARL PRETZEL.

How oxpensif of me, vhen I dink of my galhood,
Vhen olt Mudder Time vas hold dem to view;
Der garten, der cabbage, der shweed-shmellin rose-bud
Der ret pandyloons vat my infancy knew;
Der vide-shpreading hoobs, und her dress vot shtood by it;
Der bonnet und cap vhere der vaterfall fell;
Der long woolen shtockings, mit a shnug-lookin fit,
Und der old paper bustle vat hung on so vell.
Oh, dot old paper bustle, dot new-spaper bustle,
Dot cloth-cofered bustle vat hung on so vell.

Oh, dot moth-eaten bunch, I vas hail dot a treasure,
As morn, noon und night, by my house I got loose;
I yoost dook him ub, und oxamined mit pleasure,
Und dinked it der beautifulest lifter in use.
How nerfous I got me, vhen I folded him out,
Uud doubled und shqueezed him, der bundle to shwell;
In shapes it got bully; der shtrings dhey vas stout
On der old paper bustle dot fitted so vell.
Dot rag-paper bustle, dot worm-eaden bustle,
Dot tress-lifting bustle vat hung on so vell.

How shweet it vas lookin, vhen der back vas all in it,
Vhen broperly mounted, it inclined to der shky;
Not much many tollars vould tempt me to leafe it,
Der varmest, der lightest dot voomans vas fhly.
But now I vas old, und wrinkled, und grny;
Und der tear by mine eye vas intrusily shwell;
Dooks me back of my meneey to dot habby day
Vhen I vore me dot bustle vat hung on so vell.
Oh, dot old paper bustle, dot vire cofered bustle,
Dot moth-eaten bustle vat shduck on so vell.

The Story-Teller.

TWICE MARRIED.

WHEN I married Eunice Morgan, I was, in my own estimation and that of many of my friends, a ruined man. I had money, which came to me five years before, and whose memory had never departed, had made of me a nerveless, purposeless misanthrope. Yielding to the solicitation of friends, who thought a fit companion might restore me to the world, I solicited the hand of Eunice Morgan, who had known me from early childhood, and she gave me not only herself but restored to me my own old self, purified, elevated and strengthened. With the tact, affection and character of the ideal woman in whom we believe, she made life sweeter to me than the lost life I had bemoaned, and the sacrifice of her noble self which she had made for me seemed to fill her own existence with constant joy.

A few years before, while I was returning from the Continental tour which followed my graduation, I met and worshipped Anita Lozatoz, a beautiful Cuban. My position in society was unexceptionable, I was rich, and I pressed my suit with all the ardor of a warm young heart and a fluent tongue. So I was speedily accepted by Anita and parents, and we were soon married. In one of the charming villages near New York I built for my bride an exquisite villa in a noble grove of old chestnut trees, and furnished it with everything her desires and caprices suggested. I was still a student, and an ardent one, but there were few hours in the day in which I did not for a few moments drop my books and seek and adore my beautiful, my glorious wife.

Slowly I learned the sad fact that Anita's fondness for me was only a passionate, fitful outburst, instead of a constant affection. I had never in the cooler moments of my courtship expected her to sympathize with my studious tastes; but when I comprehended that even my companionship was distasteful to her, and that I received her smiles only in exchange for such pleasures as I purchased for her I became a very unhappy man. Trying to gain her affections, if she were capable of bestowing such a compliment, I abandoned my studies entirely. I devoted my entire time to the duty of pleasing my wife. I spent without stint the money which had been left me by a rich father; I filled the house with company; I purchased a city house, in which we passed the winter, and all that a devoted and anxious heart could do to win the love of the woman I held so dear.

And I imagined, poor fool! that I was succeeding. The painstaking and anxiety of several days devoted to procuring her some new pleasure were fully repaid by the parting of her ripe lips, and light darting into her glorious eyes, and the clasping of her beautiful arms, which always indicated my successes. The tiresomeness to me of a large party of people who could only dance, drink and eat was always relieved when, after the last guest had departed, Anita would draw me down to her and kiss me a dozen times, and tell me that I was her dear delightful old boy.

At the close of one of the most brilliant entertainments I had ever given, I strolled restlessly through the drawing rooms, and the conservatory, looking for my darling. She had been unusually beautiful throughout the evening, and when I caught her eye it had been so full of feeling and tenderness that I had longed for the moment to arrive when we might be alone, and might for the thousandth time renew my declarations of affection. She had gone suddenly to her rooms, the servants said, and had left word she would return in a moment.

I continued my aimless strolling, when, entering the library, I found on the open volume I had last been reading a slip of paper bearing a line in Anita's delicate handwriting. It read:

"I cannot love you, for you are too great for poor little me. I have found one I *can* love. God forgive me and bless you."

I fell and knew no more until days afterward, when I emerged from the delirium of a fever. Against my will I recovered, but my spirits, my high aims and purposes, it seemed that I had lost forever. I attempted to recommence the life course of reading and study I had determined upon when I left the college, but I found myself devoid of aim or energy.

For several years I led a desolate life, never hearing of Anita, but holding her constantly and tenderly in my heart in spite of her faithlessness. One day there appeared at my villa a rough-looking foreigner, who said he was a sailor, and had been handsomely paid to bring me tidings of the death of my wife, who had been washed overboard from the deck of a vessel in the Mediterranean. He could tell me nothing more about her, except that she was traveling alone at the time of the accident, and had left among her papers a note enclosing a large bank-note to pay for intelligence being sent to me in the event of her sudden death at any time.

I informed two or three faithful friends of the sad fate of my wife, and they, who had been unwearied in their endeavors to rally me, insisted that I ought to marry again. At first I utterly refused to listen to the suggestion; but so skillfully and untiring were they that they finally prevailed upon me to re-enter society. Then, with an apology, I offered Eunice Morgan the remains of my former self, and she accepted me as sweetly as if I had been in all the cheerfulness of untroubled youth.

How she unmade and remade me I cannot tell, for I was scarcely conscious of what was taking place. But so fully did she sympathize with all my old hopes and aspirations that I soon found myself at my studies with an energy and ability I had never before possessed. The constancy of her sense and sympathy was even exceeded by that of her affection, which seemed never to slumber for an instant. Finally, when on my return from an enforced absence for a few days, Eunice, from her couch, sweetly handed to me a wee, warm miniature of herself, my cup of joy seemed full to overflowing.

As Eunice recovered, she spent most of her time in the grove and garden which surrounded the house. These, to gratify Anita's tropical tastes, I had prepared without regard to expense, and, now that all of the shrubbery had gained several years' growth, one could roam about for days and still find new and beautiful combinations and effects. It was there, whenever I wearied of my books for awhile, I sought my darling's, and always found in their society exactly the recreation needed.

One evening, as I wandered through the garden, in hopes of suddenly surprising Eunice and her little namesake, I suddenly emerged from a group of shrubbery and beheld a scene that startled me. Eunice, who was to me the ideal of all that was pure, and faithful, and noble, sat in a rustic chair, and at her feet, clasping her hand, and murmuring passionately, was a slight, handsome foreigner, whose features were strange to me. Eunice, my trusted wife, was deeply affected—so much so that the cries of her little daughter, who had fallen to the ground a few steps away were unheeded. My footsteps startled them, and the man, glancing hastily at me across his shoulder, sprang to his feet and bounded hastily away, while Eunice, still tearful, maintained a composure which astonished me, and gave me a searching, pitying look, which completely bewilderded me. For a moment or two I was speechless, and I asked:

'Who was that man, Eunice?"

"A poor beggar, Herbert," she said.

"He was very finely dressed for a person in that profession," said I. The suspicion, which for the time filled my mind probably betrayed itself in my tone, for Eunice arose, proud, handsome, and angry, and exclaimed:

"Herbert, do you doubt my word?"

Never, in her most tender moment, had I seen Eunice so perfect a picture of purity and nobility. My suspicions were disarmed in an instant, and, throwing my arms about her neck, I begged her pardon, and expressed my penitence in the fullest terms I could command, until with her own dear lips she stopped my utterance entirely.

From that day there commenced a series of changes in Eunice's manner, which by turns perplexed, embarrassed, grieved and provoked me. At first I attributed her strange manner to my grievous blunder in momentarily distrusting her; so I was unceasing in apologies and in my endeavors to make atonement by showing even more affection than that which seemed already to occupy my entire thought and time. But when she admitted that my mistake had been a fully justifiable one, I became convinced that there was a different cause for her change of demeanor. Although more than ever devoted to my interests, hopes and tastes, she seemed to shrink from the close and tender companionship which had previously existed between us.

Little by little she withdrew herself from me, until we were little more than polite acquaintances. Pretending that our little daughter might disturb my rest by her wakefulness, Eunice arranged for herself apartments near those which Anita had occupied. These latter had been locked immediately after Anita's departure, and had never been entered by any one. Then, though apparently in the best of health, Eunice complained of frequent indisposition, during which attacks she had her meals sent to her room, and our housekeeper remarked, casually, that my wife had an unusual appetite when sick.

Time after time I implored her to tell me the cause of her sadness and strangeness, but every time I alluded to the subject she would look so sad, and weep so bitterly, that out of regard for her I finally desisted entirely. She said that I never made her unhappy—that my love for her had been greater than she had ever believed could be shown by man to woman, and that she would rather be my slave than the wife of any other man in the world. But when, moved by the passion of her words and looks, I begged her, for her love's sake, to tell me the cause of her sorrow, and put it in my power to remove it if possible, she would burst into tears; even my caresses seemed to be unendurable.

As for me, my own life became utterly miserable. The idea of a dreadful secret sorrow in the life of the woman I loved so dearly was insupportable, yet there was no honorable escape from it. Any privation from her society I would have cheerfully endured if I could have thereby restored to her the happiness she seemed to have lost completely, but the thought that my suffering was fruitless of any good to her only added to my misery. I lost my spirits, my appetite, my interest in my studies, and finally my ability to sleep. Night after night I spent on the veranda, or gloomily strolling under the old chestnuts about the house, wondering, hoping, praying—cursing—sometimes almost determined to end Eunice's life and mine, and learn her secret after we were both rid of its blighting effects.

One dark, windy night I was pacing the veranda, long after midnight, when I was startled by a bright light appearing in the room which had been Anita's chamber. I instantly determined thieves having heard the story which every gossip in the village knew, had selected this night in which to carry away some of the valuably contents of my poor erring wife's apartments. For years her memory had been to me a thing of the past, but now the idea that rude hands could touch anything once dear to the woman I had loved, roused me to the wildest fury. Hastily taking a revolver from my desk, and snatching from a case of curiosities a two-pointed Malay dagger, I softly ran through a passage which led to the room where the light was shining. I stopped at Eunice's room to warn her against unnecessary alarm, but to my surprise Eunice was not there. Could *she* be in Anita's chamber, I wondered? I crept along the passage, pausing at every step to listen. The door of the long closed chamber stood ajar, and suddenly I heard sounds which seemed to stop my heart-beats. I heard the voice of Eunice, and a voice which was hoarse, rapid, eager and with a foreign accent.

In an instant I was almost mad with jealousy. The well-dressed foreign beggar—my wife's sorrows and her mysterious conduct—her withdrawal from my companionship and my chamber—her frequent indispositions—the bountiful meals consumed at such times—her aversion to my caresses—all that had happened since the day I had surprised my wife and the beggar, linked itself together in one strong chain of damning evidence against my wife. She had loved this foreigner—she had brought him into the house of the man she was wronging—she had secreted him in the rooms she knew were safe from intrusion—she had even fed him from her husband's table.

A terrible calm quickly succeeded my fury, but found me cruel, vengeful and merciless. I would surprise them. I would quickly and surely slay them, and then, taking my little daughter, I would fly from the home which had so terribly disgraced me.

Hastily I threw open the door, but it turned noiselessly on its hinges without disturbing the occupants of the room, and revealed to me a scene which struck me dumb. On the pillow of the dainty couch of my lost wife lay the worn, wasted, unmistakable face of Anita Lozatoz! By the bedside, clad in white, with her golden hair unbound and rippling over her face and shoulders, stood Eunice. Her eyes were full of tears, while all the tenderness of pity, sorrow and compassion heightened the beauty of her pure features into something almost angelic. One of her hands was tightly held by Anita; with the other she was pointing upward.

"Forgive me again," groaned Anita, hoarsely, "for the pain my presence has given you."

"Ask for forgiveness of God," replied Eunice. "I have only done my duty."

"The years of pain I gave Herbert," continued Anita; "can he ever, and will he ever forgive—"

"Ask God," said Eunice, still pointing upward.

"Ah, yes, my sister," said Anita, "but I am not a saint like you. God had all His angels to comfort Him when I sinned, but Herbert was alone with his sorrow. Do you think he will forgive my soul after it has left my body?"

"He will forgive you now," replied Eunice. "His is a noble soul, and he is—your husband. Let me bring him."

"Oh, do not! I dare not meet him!—Before I could tell him all he would curse me!" cried Anita, shuddering and shutting her eyes as if to hide some dreadful sight.

"You do not know him," replied Eunice. "He is honor itself. Whatever is pitiful, honorable, manly, christian, that is Herbert. He shall forgive you!"

"He will," I cried, advancing to the bedside. Eunice started; Anita with a wild cry, hid her face in the pillow.

"Your wife is dying," whispered Eunice. "She has suffered terribly. Be to her all you can in her few remaining moments." And in an instant Eunice disappeared.

Tenderly I raised Anita in my arms and kissed her brow. She opened her eyes and gazed into mine with a look at once glad and imploring.

"Herbert," she whispered, "I was infatuated on that awful night, but I repented before I got outside the grounds. I pursued my tempter as if I were mad. I hurried back to secure my note before you should see it, but arrived only in time to see you fall. Then I ran away, I know not where, but I never dared to come back to you. I was swept overboard at sea once, and before I was rescued I was smitten by a terrible cold from which I never recovered. When I found I must die, I dragged myself here, disguised in male attire, to look at you once more.—Your noble wife recognized me, and I told her my story. I couldn't help it—it seemed like confessing to a pure angel. She declared she would tell you; that I should have my lawful husband, and she would leave you forever. I only prevented her by vowing to kill myself if she did.—Then she declared these rooms were mine; that I could live in them; she forced me to come; I did not want to. She has fed me; she has comforted me; she has been doctor and priest to me. She—oh, God!"

Anita stopped suddenly and struggled for breath. I gently brushed her heavy black hair back from her temples. Again she spoke:

"Herbert, hear my last words; they are true, as I hope for mercy. No lips but yours ever touched mine—no arms but yours were ever around me. For a few hours my heart forgot you, and for each hour I have paid a year of suffering. Was that enough?"

Her great dark eyes struggled against their fate as they looked for my coming answer; her pale, thin lips, once so rich and red, now twitched nervously. For an instant I pressed her tenderly to my heart, and when again I looked at her, her eyelids were drooping over the eyes in which death's dimness could not hide the love there was there, while her lips were breaking into the smile which never again left them. A moment later Anita Lozatos stood at the bar of that Judge who knew of her atonement as well as her sin.

I went in search of Eunice and found her sobbing on her bed. I kissed her and whispered:

"She is dead, darling."

"So is my secret—my terrible secret," sobbed Eunice.

With my own hands I dug her grave in a maze in the garden, where she used to spend many of her moments. Eunice, self-forgetful, saintly Eunice, robed the poor clay in the dress it had worn, on her wedding day, and together we laid her in her last earthly home. None but Eunice, Anita and myself knew the key to the maze, so that one evening when I stole in to look at the ground where so much sorrow had found rest, and found the ground covered with forget-me-nots, I knew that Anita had taken with her all the misery that had been poisoning Eunice's life.—*New York Graphic.*

Political.

Gen. Robert B. Beath.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

As Gen. Robert B. Beath, our candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was first nominated for the position of Surveyor General from Schuylkill County, and had made this his home for some years prior to his removal to Harrisburg to assume the duties of his office, it is proper, as we esteem it it a pleasant task personally, that we present to our readers some of the more prominent points in his history as we have learned them from those who know him long and well.

He is a Philadelphian by birth. After receiving such an education as could be obtained in the grammar schools of that city, he was apprenticed, while quite young, to learn the trade of machine blacksmithing in Merrick & Son's foundry. Whilst learning his trade, and afterwards when working at the anvil among the hardy sons of toil, he was noted for his industrious and steady habits, and for his earnest efforts to acquire a wider range of knowledge through books, to which he assiduously devoted his leisure moments. How well he succeeded his subsequent career proves.

When civil war burst upon the country he was among the first to enlist for its defense; entering the service as a private soldier in April, 1861, in the three months' service. On the expiration of this term of enlistment, though not in good health at the time, he again entered the service in Company D., 88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and whilst serving with his regiment he was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run.

Upon the organization of the colored troops, in 1863, it was determined by the Government to give them the advantage of intelligent and tried officers from our Veteran Regiments, and to this end an Examining Board, with Gen. Casey at its head, was detailed by the War Department. Lieut. Beath, after passing a creditable examination in August of that year was appointed Captain of Company "A," Sixth U. S. Colored Troops. In accepting this appointment he evinced his willingness to serve his country in whatever position his services could be made most useful, and cheerfully took upon himself the additional hazard of such a command, and that such a command was regarded as attended with more danger and greater risk will be remembered by all who were in the army. In fact an order was issued by the Confederate authorities that officers of colored troops, if captured should be summarily dealt with. This order did not, however, deter Captain Beath, whose heart was in the cause in which his sword was drawn, for he was always found at his post. When leading his company in the charge on the Rebel works at New Market Heights, near Fort Harrison, in Virginia, in 1864, he was again wounded very severely, which resulted in the loss of his leg—disabling him for life. After leaving the hospital, where he was confined some months, being no longer fit for field service, he was assigned to duty at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia, and subsequently at Wilmington, N. C., in positions requiring administrative ability, which he had shown himself to possess in an eminent degree. At the muster-out of his regiment, Captain Beath received from the War Department a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in recognition of his services.

After the war, Colonel Beath returned to his home at Philadelphia, where, no longer able to earn a livelihood as one of the sturdy sons of Vulcan, he was soon after appointed sub-postmaster at Station "D," which he afterwards resigned, to take charge of the books of a large colliery in Schuylkill county. During the time that he was thus engaged his fellow-soldiers throughout the State, with an appreciation of the qualities which were so conspicuous in him, marking him at once the man and the soldier, selected him as the Assistant Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization composed of soldiers of the late war without regard to party, but bound together for friendly intercourse, mutual assistance, and for the purpose of aiding the orphans of fallen comrades. To this position he was re-elected three different times, and subsequently was unanimously elected Commander of the Department.

Colonel Beath's worth was early appreciated at his new home, for in a few years after his removal to Schuylkill County, he received the hearty support of this county for the office of Surveyor General, to which he was nominated by the Republican State Convention in May, 1871, and elected in October following by a majority of over 20,000 votes over Colonel Cooper, formerly the commander of the celebrated "Cooper's Battery," who was the Democratic candidate.

In May, 1872, Gen. Beath assumed the duties of his office, to the performance of which he brought to bear those quick perceptive qualities of mind and that active energy and strict integrity that had characterized his previous course, giving him position and making for him powerful friends.

That the confidence reposed in him by the people when they elected him to this important position was worthily bestowed, the high character which the office sustains to-day, as attested by the legal profession and all who are acquainted with the very satisfactory manner in which the duties thereof have been discharged, is the sure guarantee. And not only have the duties enjoined by law been faithfully performed, but the experience gained during his term of office has enabled Gen. Beath to discern many of the wants of our peculiar land system, and to suggest and secure such legislation as will hereafter render the landed interests more secure from the adventurers who made a business of taking out land warrants for the purpose of making money out of the equitable owners.

Such is the man whom the Republican party, through their convention of 250 delegates, many of them the ablest and best men in the State, have unanimously presented to the people as their candidate for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs, under the new Constitution. That all who know General Beath, his rare worth, his high moral character, his private life unspotted, his whole official career unstained, will, we feel assured, agree with us, that this honor was well merited, while it was thus gracefully bestowed.—And we congratulate the people of this State that their interests in the new office, will, next November, be confided to this faithful, experienced and tried public servant.—*Miner's Journal, Sept. 21st.*

The Maine Chance.

The returns from Maine show a larger vote and a larger Republican majority than was expected or reported at the first, though smaller than at the Presidential election of 1872. And this, too, in the absence of excitement, and against Democratic candidates who were personally unobjectionable and quite the most popular men their party could nominate. The fact is significant. It shows that the under-currents of our politics are still strong, and, however crossed by superficial wavelets of opinion or ruffled by passing breezes of opposition, set in an unmistakable direction. The passions of the war have not died out, and the sentiments it kindled, the distrust of the Democracy is awakened, and the memories it left behind are too powerful to be overcome. The Republicans in Maine have the advantage of thorough organization. Their party machinery is in perfect running order and does its work without clatter. Mr. Blaine may not be a great statesman, but as a party manager and tactician he has few equals and no superior.

The Maine election is a finger point.—That State usually shows how the elections are going. The same general causes which gave the Republicans increased majorities in that State are operating elsewhere.—The Democrats may talk never so well and adopt the most unobjectionable resolutions, but they cannot argue down their history nor wash out the ingrained distrust of the people in their purposes and leaders. Their party organization has been weakened by the strain of radical changes and repeated defeats. Their leaders do not lead the thought of the nation in a single important particular. They are on the losing side of the great question of public improvements and cheap transportation. The disorders and violence and outbreaks in the Southern States create a feeling of insecurity that makes the people afraid to trust the power in their hands. These deplorable collisions of classes have revived some of the spirit and all the recollections of the rebellion, and make the majority of our people feel that the Government must be sustained at all hazzards. It may have acted unwisely in the Louisiana case; it may have done too much in South Carolina and too little in Arkansas; but it is the Government, and must be sustained. The people demand order as against anarchy, even though justice may be rude and some things are done that cannot be approved. The recent disturbances in the South and the Louisiana revolution tell directly and powerfully on the Republican side. The Democratic Convention in this State contends in vain, and its nominees will have to be content with empty honors. And the same is true of most all the other States.—*New York Graphic.*

Reading for the Million.

Eternal Desolation.

J. P. Widney furnishes the following interesting account of a section of country in California where Death reigns supreme:

In the northwest corner of San Bernardino county, lying partly also in Inyo county, and by the newly surveyed line, partly also in the State of Nevada, is a region paralleled by few other spots on the face of the earth. We say the world is instinct with life. Here, if the phraseology may be pardoned, is a place instinct with death. A huge basin, whose rim is the ancient hill, stricken with the barrenness of eternal desolation, whose bosom, the blasted waste of the desert—treeless and waterless, save a few bitter pools like the lye of potash water; surrounded by mountains that tower thousands of feet above the level, itself lying three hundred feet below the sea. It is a very "Gehenna"—a place of death and bones. Birds do not fly over it. Animals do not enter it. Vegetation cannot exist in it. The broad sands absorb the heat, the bare mountains reflect it, the unclouded sun daily adds to it. Ninety degrees in the shade (artificial shade, there is no other) means winter. One hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty degrees, that is summer.

The hot air grows hotter, wavers, trembles with heat, until nature, goaded to madness, can endure no more; and then the burning blast rouses itself—rouses in its might; rouses as an angry beast, with a hoarse, ominous roar; sweeps mile after mile, on, ever on, over the broad reach of the desert, bearing in its black, whirling bosom—black as midnight—dust, sand, alkali and death. Sometimes a murky cloud gathers upon the mountains above; then there is a rush—a warning sigh on the winds—a low rumbling in the air; the hills quiver, the earth trembles, and a torrent, half water, half mud, bounds from the hills, leaps into the desert, ploughing chasms like river beds in the loose sand. The clouds scatter, the sun comes again, the eternal thirst of the desert is not quenched. The raging river was only a dream.

In the year 1849 a party of emigrants entered the basin. Day after day they toiled on, thirsting, dying. The pitiless mountains walled them in; no escape. One by one they dropped and died. A few abandoned everything, scaled the mountains and escaped. The others lie as they fell, dried to mummies—no birds even to devour their flesh; no beasts to prey upon them—wagon tires unrusted; gun barrels bright, untarnished. Such is the place. Mile after mile silence reigns; silence—and death.

"Walled by the mountains, doomed with brazen sky,
League after league the never-ending sand
Spreads like the ocean to the lifting eye,
An aged, weary, long forgotten land;
As cursed in wrath, and smit with God's fierce hand.
No cooling mist quenches the endless thirst
That rules supreme the boundless stretches grand:
Over its broad expanse no storm clouds burst
With hurrying feet. It is a land secured."

DUTCH NOTICE.—Shtop dief! Look here, vonce, don't it? I vant to fint me oud, of you got blenty dime, und don't got no bosipility of a dout apout it, vareapouts a man liffs here vot moft avay a long spell of weder ago. He lift'd down py an Irishman vot keeps a Duteh grocery store, und runt avay mit mine vife und mine umprella, und I don't likes dot, cause dot makes me aggravation. Vell, I don't care me so much apout de ole vomans, but I vants de umprella pack. He vas a shtond gombleeted veller, apout tree huntret und forty pounds olt, und vould veigh apout dirty-fife years, mit an ivory handle und tree ribs proke. Ain't it?

A Splendid Description.

On a certain occasion, one Paul Denton, a Methodist preacher in Texas, advertised a barbecue, with better liquor than is usually furnished. When the people assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out: "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised not only a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where's the liquor?"

"There," answered the Missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his long, bony finger at the matchless double-spring, gushing up in two strong columns with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated with a look terrible as lightning, while his enemy actually trembled at his feet. "There is the liquor which God the Eternal, brews for all his children.

"Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and corruption, doth your father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, pure cold water. But in the glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down, away down in the deepest valleys, where the fountains murmurs, and the rills sing; and high up on the mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm clouds brood and the thunder storms crash, and out on the wild, wild sea, where the hurricane howls music and the big waves roar in chorus, sweeping the march of God—there he brews it—the beverage of life, health-giving water.

And everywhere it is a thing of beauty, gleaming in the dew drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice gem, till they seem turned to living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in glacier; dancing in the hail shower; folding its bright curtains softly around the wintry world, and weaving the many colored iris, the seraph's zone of the air, whose warp is in the rain drops of the earth, and whose woof is in the sun beams of heaven, all checkered over with the celestial flowers of the mystic hand of refraction—that blessed life water. No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving children weep not burning tears in its depths! Spirit, out, my friends; would you exchange it for the demon's drink, alcohol?"

A shout like the roar of the tempest answered: "No!"

The Discontented Woman.

The discontented woman would seem to be becoming an unpleasantly familiar type of character. She is discontented on all sides; because her husband is not her lover, and marriage is not perpetual courtship; because he is so irritable that life with him is like walking among thorns if she makes a mistake of a hair's breadth; or because he is so imperturbably good-natured that he mollifies her with his solidity, and cannot be made jealous even when she flirts before his eyes. Or she is discontented because she has so many household duties to perform, the dinner to order, the books to keep, the servants to manage; because she has not enough liberty, or because she has too much responsibility; because she has so few servants that she has to work with her own hands, or because she has so many that she is at her wit's end to find occupation for them all, not to speak of the discipline and good management. If the discontented woman is rich, she speaks despondingly of the difficulties included in the 'ordering of large means;' if she is poor, life has no joys worth having when frequent change of scene is unattainable and the milliner's bills is a domestic calamity that has been curtailed. If she lives in the city she laments the want of freedom and fresh air for the children, and makes the unhappy father, toiling at his office from eight till seven, feel himself responsible for the pale cheeks and attenuated leg which are probably to be referred to the injudicious diet and

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 7, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Judge,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.
Lieutenant Governor,
Arthur G. Olmstead, of Potter.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill.
Auditor General,
Harrison Allen, of Warren.
Congress,
Gen. Langhorne Wister, of Perry.
Senate,
Col. Theodore McGowan, of Franklin co.
Assembly,
George Guyer, of Warriorsmark,
Henry C. Robinson, of Dublin.
Sheriff,
Huston E. Crum, of Huntingdon.
County Commissioner,
William E. Corbin, of Juniata.
Director of the Poor,
Jacob H. Isett, of Penn.
County Surveyor,
William H. Booth, of Springfield.
Auditor,
Henry H. Swoope, of Mapleton.

Politicians and Candidates, Beware!

Read the Provisions of the New Constitution on Corruption!

Officers Must Swear that they Have Not Used Corrupt Means to Secure a Nomination or an Election!

If they Have, to be Forever Disqualified for Holding Office in this State!

Any Person Convicted of Violating the Election Laws Shall be Deprived of the Right of Suffrage for Four Years!

We copy the provisions of the New Constitution upon corruption so that no one will be able to say that he had not timely notice:

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1. NEW CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all Judicial, State and County officers, shall before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; THAT I HAVE NOT PAID OR CONTRIBUTED, OR PROMISED TO PAY OR CONTRIBUTE, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY MONEY OR OTHER VALUABLE THING, TO PROCURE MY NOMINATION OR ELECTION (*or appointment*), *except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law*; THAT I HAVE NOT KNOWINGLY VIOLATED ANY ELECTION LAW OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR PROCURED IT TO BE DONE BY OTHERS IN MY BEHALF; *that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act of duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.*"

And also:

SECTION 9. *Any person who shall, while a candidate for office,* BE GUILTY OF BRIBERY, FRAUD, OR VIOLATION OF ANY ELECTION LAW, SHALL BE FOREVER DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING AN OFFICE OF TRUST OR PROFIT IN THIS COMMONWEALTH; AND ANY PERSON CONVICTED OF WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS, SHALL, IN ADDITION TO ANY PENALTIES PROVIDED BY LAW BE DEPRIVED, OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE ABSOLUTELY FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

SECTION 8. *Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof,* AND ANY ELECTOR WHO SHALL RECEIVE OR AGREE TO RECEIVE, FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER, ANY MONEY, REWARD, OR OTHER VALUABLE CONSIDERATION FOR HIS VOTE AT AN ELECTION, *or for withdrawing the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be recorded.*

Republican County Committee Meeting

The members of the Republican County Committee, of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. A full attendance is desired as business of importance is to be transacted.

L. S. GEISSINGER,
Chairman Republican County Committee.

MASS MEETING.

A Republican Mass Meeting will be held at Huntingdon, on the evening of

WEDNESDAY, the 7th of OCTOBER,

1874. The meeting will begin promptly at 7 o'clock p. m. Eminent speakers from abroad have been invited, and will be present. An evening meeting is called in order that it may not interfere with the Agricultural Fair which will then be in progress. Programme and further particulars will be published in bills. Let the active campaign be inaugurated by such a rally as will show that we are in earnest.

L. S. GEISSINGER,
Chairman.
By order of the Republican Co., Committee.

☞ We were mistaken last week when we said that Mr. Speer opposed the *election* of Wm. Africa, esq., in 1868, on the ground that he would not pledge himself to deposit in the Union Bank. He did oppose his nomination, however, on this ground.

☞ Our Democratic friends, who are opposed to Fusion, can have the use of our columns for the purpose of ventilating that subject after the style of "An Old Democrat" in this issue. But every communication must come to us over the known signature of a Democrat, and it will only be published when we are satisfied of its genuineness. We desire to act in good faith with all concerned, and we cannot and will not permit any imposition. The article in to day's issue is by one of the most substantial and influential Democrats in the county.

☞ We clip from the proceeding of the Bradford County Republican Convention, held on Tuesday, 30th September, the following:

On motion of J. E. Fox the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in consideration of the distinguished services, the marked ability, the undoubted integrity and honor, and the unequivocal and unselfish position upon every important question bearing upon the wellfare of the nation, especially the bill to inflate the currency, and upon the interests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that our Senators and Representatives put in nomination by this Convention be instructed to support and vote for Hon. John Scott for United States Senator for the next term, and use all honorable means to secure his election to the same.

This resolution is made more significant by the fact which we learn, in reading the proceedings, that although there was quite an animated contest over the nomination of the three candidates for the House, and the one Senator, the resolution was passed before any nominations were made; clearly indicating that whatever differences there were among the people about candidates for the legislature, they were unanimous for Mr. Scott's return to the Senate. Bradford county is always good for 3000 Republican majority, and she speaks with no uncertain voice.

☞ Go to work for the whole ticket.

THE TICKET COMPLETE.

Who Compose it.

At last our ticket is complete. The nomination of a candidate for Senator, on Tuesday, of last week, completed it, and now we must proceed to put our house in order for the election. The Republican party of Huntingdon county is to be congratulated upon the excellent ticket presented for its suffrages. That our readers may have an opportunity of judging of the character of the men, who compose it, we will present them in the order in which they are to be voted for:

The first named is EDWARD M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia, who was nominated by the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania for a term of twenty-one years upon the Supreme Bench. He is now a judge of Common Pleas, elected to the position from a Bar proverbial for its ability, by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. He is a man of unblemished character and strict integrity. He is an able lawyer and an upright judge. He was nominated by a large majority, and as there is no opposition his election is only a matter of form.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED, of Potter county, was also nominated, by a large majority, over all competitors, by the same Convention, for the office of Lieutenant Governor. He has had great experience in the Legislature, where he made a record of which both he and his immediate constituents could be eminently proud. He is a man of great practical common sense, of liberal views and sharing the unbounded confidence of the people of his section. He will run a large vote at home and wherever known throughout the State.

GEN. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill county, well known personally to many of our citizens, received the nomination, by acclamation, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, at the hands of the same Convention. Gen. Beath was a gallant soldier throughout the war, and lost a leg in the service of his country. He is the present Surveyor General. In every position in which he has been placed he has proven himself worthy of the trust and eminently qualified. We publish a lengthty biographical sketch of him on the first page of this paper, to which the attention of the reader is cordially invited.

HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren, completes the State ticket. He is the present Auditor General, elected to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Stanton. He has administered the affairs of the Auditor General's office with much ability and given general satisfaction. His office is one of the most difficult to fill, and yet he has met the public expectation uniformly. His election, like that of Gen. Beath, is a foregone conclusion.

GEN. LANGHORNE WISTER, of Perry county, as we have repeatedly stated in these columns, was nominated by the Congressional Conference, at Mifflintown, by a unanimity seldom equalled in a district representing so much diversity of sentiment. His nomination is said to be one of the best made in the State. He was a gallant soldier during the rebellion, and won laurels not accorded to ordinary men. He is a farmer at present, and represents that interest. Much has been said of him in these columns, and the average reader is satisfied ere this that he is eminently qualified for the place. His election is conceded.

COL. THEODORE McGOWAN, of Franklin county, was nominated, on Tuesday of last week, for Senator. We have no personal acquaintance with Colonel McGowan. He comes to us highly endorsed by the citizens of Franklin county. He is at present District Attorney of that county, an office which he has filled, it is stated, with much ability and to the satisfaction of his constituency. He served a term with the militia, in the army, during the dark and bloody days of the rebellion. He received a fine education and his legal attainments are highly commended. We have no doubt that the people of Huntingdon county will join heartily with their Franklin county neighbors in sending him to the Senate, for the next two years, with from eight to twelve hundred majority.

The nominations, which follow, were made by the Yenter's Hall Convention, held on the 11th of August last, viz:

GEORGE GUYER, of Warriorsmark township, and HENRY C. ROBINSON, of Dublin township, were placed in nomination for Assembly. We have spoken of these gentlemen before at length. Mr. Guyer is a native of this county, and has long resided in Warriorsmark. He was in the active ministry for a number of years, in which he was eminently successful, but at present he is giving his attention to agriculture. He is known by almost the entire population, and his name is a tower of strength. Henry C. Robinson is a merchant of many years standing, and his uniform courtesy, honesty and reliability has made him a vast host of friends. He is warmly supported by his neighbors, and by none more so than his prominent rival for the nomination, P. P. Dewees, esq. We do not think that this ticket could have been made any stronger than it is. These gentlemen have the confidence of the entire community, and will be elected by a handsome majority.

HUSTON E. CRUM, of Huntingdon, is our candidate for High Sheriff. He is at present Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Houck. He is a young man of pleasing address, amiable manners, and consequently of an agreeable disposition. He is honest-full of energy, positive, self-reliant, backed with a keen perception, qualities which are very essential in discharging the duties of the office of Sheriff. The Republicans of Huntingdon county would make a great mistake if they were to fail to elect him.

WILLIAM E. CORBIN, of Juniata township, is our candidate for County Commissioner. The selection could not have fallen upon a better man. He is both honest and capable. The farmers are more interested in this office than any other in the county, and they are satisfied that in the hands of Mr. Corbin their interests will be perfectly safe. He is the right man in the right place.

For Poor Director we have JACOB H. ISETT, of Penn. Mr. Isett is a man of experience and decision of character. The Poor House affairs have long been a source of bitter complaint, but with Mr. Isett in the Board all the difficulties will be settled at once. He is a positive man and his word can be relied upon. He is a taxpayer, and knows the value of economy in the administration of public affairs.

WILLIAM H. BOOTH, of Springfield, is our candidate for County Surveyor. He is a plain, straightforward, practical man, well qualified for the place. He is said to be one of the best Surveyors in the Juniata Valley. He did not seek the office, but in this instance the office sought the man. We recommend him to our Republican friends, knowing that he deserves their earnest support.

And lastly we present HENRY H. SWOPE, of Mapleton, for County Auditor. Mr. Swope is a good accountant, a very close and careful man and will see that no improper bills are paid by the county. He is highly esteemed by his neighbors who know his fitness for the place and who believe that the interests of the tax-payers can be safely intrusted to him.

We doubt whether ever, in the history of the Republican party of Huntingdon county, a better ticket has been submitted for its support. So unobjectionable is it that the opposition can scarcely find a vulnerable point to direct an assault. Certainly such a ticket cannot fail to be elected.

SUGAR-COATING.

The *Monitor*, of last week, devotes a column, and upwards, to a formal introduction of Guss and his faction to the Democratic brethren. It is a very adroit and clever effort in behalf of Fusion, and an attempt to make the old line Democrats believe that the pill is not so bitter after all, if they can just make up their minds to think so. It reminds its readers that they are in the minority in this county, and now that Guss and Woods have come to them, and "in good faith" proffered their assistance, it would be well "to stop and think before you further go." It is put in this way:

"The so called Woods party proffer us "their assistance in this important con-"test. That we stand greatly in need of "such assistance must be obvious to every "one, whilst, however, they give positive "assurance of their willingness to help *us*, "they ask, as they have a right to expect, "that we in turn help *them*."

Then follows the division of candidates and the terms of the bargain, from which it plainly appears that the "so-called Woods party" has not forgot its old trick of grabbing for a share which is out of all decent proportion to its services. To *Democrats*, who relish a bargain of this sort, we, of course, have nothing to say. But to Republicans, men who adhere to the party because they believe in its principles, we desire to say a word: Who made this proffer of assistance, and to whom was it made? Certainly no Republican is bound by it, unless he either made the bargain himself or expressly authorized some other person to make it for him. If Guss and Woods have undertaken to bargain you off, without even saying, "by your will, gentlemen," then it seems to us that a decent self-respect requires you to say, and to show, by your votes, that you are not *owned* by anybody, but act and vote according to your own judgment. What claims have Dr. W. P. M'Nite and Thos. Henderson on you? Men who never voted for a Republican in their lives, and who will only laugh at your simplicity if you vote for them now. Republicans and Republican measures have had no more bitter partisan opponent anywhere, during and since the war, than Dr. M'Nite, the Democratic candidate for Legislature. H. H. Mateer has placed himself on the same platform, and has far less right to claim the support of Republicans than M'Nite, who always opposed them openly. Let no Republican listen, for a moment, to such special pleading. Keep clear of all entangling alliances, and let not your feet be trammelled or your way complicated by such delusive vagaries.

We have a ticket which, from top to bottom, commands respect. Our State ticket is composed of men of integrity and tried worth. Our candidates for Congress and State Senate, Gen. Wister and Col. McGowan, will be a credit to the party and to their districts, if elected, as we confidently believe they will be. Of Mr. Guyer and Mr. Robinson, our candidates for Assembly, we have spoken before, and repeat it that they are men every way worthy of the solid and united support of the Republican party. Though not heretofore active partisans or involved in any party dissensions, yet they are steadfast and earnest supporters of the great and important measures of the party which has now made them its standard-bearers. They will be elected over all bargaining and trading that can be done, and no man will regret having aided in accomplishing the work. Of the other candidates on the ticket we have spoken elsewhere, and now let us show our opponents that we have a ticket that we are proud of and that this is a Republican county.

COMMONWEALTH VS. GUSS.

The defendant above named still harps on the cost question. From all we can learn about it he obtained blank subpœnas from the Sergeant-at-Arms and subpœnaed a large number of witnesses, many of whom were never examined, and no bill of costs was ever made out by Guss or his counsel, to enable the officers to make an accurate list. The Sergeant-at-Arms seems to have returned a list, so far as he had the names of witnesses on both sides, to the Committee. It seems to us, however, that the mistake was in the State paying *any* of the defendant's witnesses. Why should the State pay the costs of A. L. Guss more than those of any other convicted criminal? *He* is undoubtedly liable to every witness whom he subpœnaed. Their plain remedy is to sue him, each and every one, for the amount due, and make him pay. Then if he has a remedy against the State, or against any individual, let him pursue it, and he will doubtless find out all he wants to know. All this howling about costs is doubtless for the pupose of throwing witnesses off the track, and escaping a liability resting on himself.

READ! READ! READ!

What an Old Democrat Thinks of Fusion.

BARRE TOWNSHIP, Oct., 3, 1874.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL:—*Dear Sir:*—Will you be kind enough to permit me to say a few words, through your paper, to a host of Democrats who are left without a mouth piece, since the sale of the *Monitor?*

I am a straight out Democrat, and opposed to any kind of Fusion whatever of the political sort, because I have found that Democrats have had to yield the big end of a ticket always to get somebody to help them, and this has unfailingly demoralized our party. The looseness which such Fusions introduce constantly keep us in the minority. Look at the Greeley business; Who will deny that it will take years for us to recover from it? Its effects are plainly visible yet on every hand—and it never fails.

But above all I am particularly opposed to fusing with what is known as the Woods men. Everybody knows that they are flat on their backs, and every fool, especially, knows that if they had the least chance in the world of electing a ticket themselves they would tell us to go to Jericho, but they feel their weakness and they ask us to hand over the Democratic party, with 2,500 votes, for their 250, or 300 at the outside, to cunable them to elect their county officers so they may farm them as they have farmed everything upon which they have laid their hands heretofore, and run up the taxes for the farmers to pay; and, for all this they are to assist us in electing a member of the Legislature! To get 300 votes, at the outside, 2,500 votes must give a member of the Legislature, a County Commissioner, a Director of the Poor, and a County Surveyor! I know it will be said that the Democrats are to get a Sheriff, but nobody believes there is a ghost of a chance for his election. Why do they not offer to fuse on the State ticket also? We are asked to support their county ticket but they say nothing about *our* State ticket! Guss does not like Gen. Beath, and proposes to vote against him, because Beath showed up his wickedness at Cassville, but this is all. I believe Gen. Beath is entitled to great credit for his exertions in this matter and I believe it would be to the credit of Democrats to compliment him for this good service.

They say, however, that their only object is to elect two members of the Legislature who will oppose the re-election of Hon. John Scott to the United States Senate, and this is why they wish to fuse. Now my impression is that the principal object is to get control of the county offices. There is some money in them, but there is none in the defeat of Mr. Scott. A little money and patronage go a great ways with these fellows. But suppose they do want to defeat Hon. John Scott. What interest is it to the Democratic party of Huntingdon county to deprive this county of the honor of having a United States Senator? There are only two counties thus favored in the State. It is a proud distinction. Mr. Scott is the first man from this county upon whom the honor has ever been conferred. There may not be another for a hundred years to come. I am too proud of my native county to deprive her of the distinguished honor which is conferred upon her in the person of Senator Scott. The Democrats of Huntingdon have no aspirant for the place, and I cannot see, therefore, why he should be defeated, and why the citizen of some other county should be preferred to our native intellect. If a Democrat is to be elected, let the Democracy do it elsewhere. They cannot expect us to "go back," to use a vulgarism, upon "Old Mother Huntingdon." I have no assurance that the Democracy can elect, but I do know that we can assert our manliness by seeing that no set of political cutthroats bring humiliation upon Huntingdon in the manner contemplated. Any fusion for so dishonorable and unpatriotic a purpose should be spurned by every honest man.

Democrats, I appeal to you to spurn this unholy alliance—spurn the Fusion ticket! It means more taxes! and the humiliation of Huntingdon county! Touch it not! It is an unclean thing! There is nothing honorable or manly about it!

Hoping you will excuse me for taking up so much of your space, I am

Yours, respectfully,
AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

THE MONITOR'S LOGIC.

About the worst specimen of logic we have met with for some time is covered up in the column of words issued in the last *Monitor* intended to convince the Democracy that it is now their duty to vote for what is called the Woods Republicans, stripped of the verbiage under which it is concealed, the whole drift of it may be stated plainly, thus:

When the Wood's Republicans were shown in 1869 to be nothing but a sworn band of office hunters, organized to help each other into office and in business, and for this reason the Republican County Committee repudiated four of that band who had got upon the regular ticket by concealing their membership to this office hunting league; a majority of the Democrats considered the league such a dangerous organization, that they joined the Republicans in defeating the four members of the League, by voting for independent candidates for the office of Count Treasurer, Prothonotary, County Commissioner, and Poor Director, the four offices for which the Leaguers were nominated: *therefore, having declared their hostility to the Woods leaguers in 1869, Democrats should now turn around and elect from men nominated as avowed Woods leaguers by a Convention called in that interest, for Assembly, County Commissioner, Poor Director and County Surveyor.* That is logic for you with a vengeance. This is the *Monitor's* logic, and we will have more to say about it after we see the argument in response to it from the organ of the other half of this spliced ticket.

☞ The Postoffice has been moved to the new building opposite the JOURNAL office. It is so very convenient. We can hardly realize that it was put up for our accommodation.

POLITICAL LOGIC.

The *Globe* and *Monitor* both refer to the repudiation, by a large portion of the Republican party, of the ticket nominated in 1869. The *Monitor* means business, and says *they* reaped some advantage that year from the dissensions in our ranks and rather insinuates that they would like to do the same thing over.

The *Globe*, however, *condemns* the conduct of those who went against the ticket nominated that year, as desperately wicked and villainous, and then urges its readers to go and do likewise. This logic is the natural bent of the theological "Professor" who runs that institution. It means retaliation for *pretended* wrongs, a retaliation that has been attempted every year since 1869, with partial success. We do not propose to rehearse the campaign of 1869. The publication of the constitution of the League, composed of three or four individuals in a majority of the townships and boroughs, secretly bound together to control nominations and divide them among its own members, and which was discovered and exposed after that ticket was nominated, would be a complete justification to every man who repudiated that ticket. The people saw the cheat that had been put upon them, and without regard to the men nominated they determined not to carry out a programme marked out for them in a secret conclave, and about which they had never been consulted. This much a decent self-respect required, but every ticket nominated *since* this conspiracy was exposed to the public, has been fully and fairly supported by those who opposed it then, even though the League, working thereafter as a faction, succeeded in getting some of its chosen instruments nominated. Some of them hold office to-day who could not possibly have been elected if this were not so. The men who set up the last half of the Fusion ticket this year are the same who set up the League, but very few of those who are claimed as its supporters ever had anything to do with setting up, or managing, either the League or the Fusion ticket.—We believe the situation differs widely from that of 1869, but whether it does or not, there has surely been enough of retaliation in the four years that have intervened since, without carrying it into operation now against candidates fairly and openly nominated, and whose characters are above and beyond all reproach.

THAT "UNION."

"In Union there is Strength," says brother Fleming, of the *Monitor*, last week, in exhorting his brethren to take Guss and his followers for better or for worse. It depends altogether on the materials united, whether it brings strength or weakness. "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband; but one that maketh ashamed is as rottenness in his bones." If the Democratic party thinks it can gain strength by taking up an excrescence that the Republican party was obliged to lop off to save its life, let it try the experiment, but remember friends, that if the union prove unhappy then it will be *our* solemn duty to take advantage of the dissensions in the ranks of our opponents.

FROM HARE'S VALLEY.

HARE'S VALLEY, Sept. 29th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—*Dear Sir:*—Being favored with your excellent paper, during the campaign, free of charge, by some kind friends, which, by the way, pleases me muchly, and for which you may count me a permanent subscriber in the future, and in consideration of which, I feel like giving you some of our local news.

In our valley, nothing of interest has transpired lately, but over in Cassville, we had quite a stir last week, caused by Jason's Exhibition, which upon the whole was quite a success, in attendance at least; its lasting three nights, was of course rather too much of a good thing, but all the actors acquitted themselves with great credit, from the least to the greatest, which also reflects credit upon the teacher.

And each evening there was a very instructive lecture delivered by some of our dignitaries, the first by Prof. M'Neal, Co. Superintendent, second, by Rev. Cyrus Rightmyer, and third by Prof. A. L. Guss, "Subject little things," which if treasured up, in good and honest hearts, cannot fail to improve the morals of this whole community, which has been to a very great extent, demoralized and corrupted by SCANDALOUS *literature!* and evil speaking, lying, &c. He did in its true light, with all his naked eloquence and force of argument, so beautifully show, how low, mean and contemptable, it is for persons to throw up to others things they could not help, even to throw up to children the faults of their parent, and even the loss of an eye, which had been done in his case. He had been called the one eyed-monster which he could not help, *(save being the monster!)* oh! it was so good for them that would come down so low *to do these things!*

And had it not been that I was afraid of disturbing the speaker, how I would liked to have told him of a Beast, who once in a public speech, even assailed a lady, after naming her, said that pretty woman you know, and she being in appearance fifty per cent. his superior. And of a youth who went into the Army with as fair a skin and complexion as ever the sun shone upon, withstood all the hardships of the late war, took small-pox and was providentially spared his life, to return to his home, with the skin slightly abrased, called him pimp-face, and even threw up to others their birth over which they had no more control, than had he over the loss of his eyes.—Oh! would not he a give it to 'em!

I do wish you Huntingdon folks would give Guss a chance to speak in your town once, for we have heard his sermon so often that we are really tired of it. It makes no difference what the text is, it is the same sermon over and over again, and in this instance he bored his own friends, if he has any here, almost to death as usual. Oh, consistency, &c., weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Yours, &c.,
SPECTATOR.

New To-Day.

NOTICE TO REMOVE FISH BASKET.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, entitled an act for the protection of Salmon, Black Bass and other food fishes newly introduced or to be introduced into the rivers Delaware and Susquehanna and their tributaries for the protection also of closes against unlawful fishing, and to prevent the introduction of predatory fishes, into trout streams, and for other germane purposes, approved twenty-fourth day of May, 1871, the Sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction, are directed to order of the dismantling of fish baskets, kiddles, &c., and whereas information has reached me that fish baskets exist in the Raystown Branch at or near William Dowlings, also one at or near Samuel Grubbs, and also one at or near —— Dysart's all on said stream, in said county of Huntingdon, I therefore declare the said baskets a common nuisance, and hereby notify the owner or owners thereof, that if not removed or dismantled in ten days the same will be removed or dismantled as directed by the afore mentioned act.

AMON HOUCK,
Oct.7-4t. Sheriff.

CABINET ORGANS FOR SALE AT COST.—Owing to the general dullness of the times, we have taken our canvassing wagon for the sale of

SMITH'S AMERICAN CABINET ORGAN

off the road, and having an assorted stock of six or eight different styles, we would offer the same at COST for the coming month. Please call and examine.

To any one wishing an Organ this offers superior advantages.

J. C. BLAIR,
General Agent for Smith's American Organs.
Sept.30-3t.

New To-Day.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

Winners of THREE HIGHEST MEDALS and DIPLOMA of HONOR, at VIENNA, 1873, and Paris, 1867, now offer the finest assortment of the BEST CABINET ORGANS in the WORLD, including new styles with recent improvements, *not only exclusively for cash*, as formerly, but also on NEW PLANS OF EASY PAYMENTS, the most favorable ever offered. ORGANS RENTED WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASE, to almost any part of the country. First payment $9.00 or upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues and Circulars, with full particulars, sent free on request. Address

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Boston, New York or Chicago.

EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN

by C. W. GLEASON, M. D. A magnificent volume of 488 octavo pages—beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound. Contains matter just adapted to the wants of every family. Over 250 engravings. One agent sold 100 copies in one week, another 36 in three days and another 25 in four days. Circulars, with Complete Index, free. Liberal discount to agents. Extra TERRITORY counted and exclusive. Address at once H. N. McKinney & Co., Publishers, 725 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

FINE SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES

BUY ONLY FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Sample Packages, with Price List, mailed for fifty cents. Elegant Cabinets without charge. The SEWING MACHINE SUPPLY CO., 237 Broadway, New York.

PATENT IMPROVED BUTTER.

One of the most valuable discoveries of the day. Pure butter made from the fresh cream of Horned Cattle, which will not become rancid, and is in every respect equal to, and for culinary purposes superior to ordinary Butter. Process very simple, cost of apparatus trifling and *Profits Large.* The undersigned are sole owners of the Patent-right for Pennsylvania, and are now ready to sell County Licenses on application. A Factory being in successful operation in Bethlehem, the process can be thoroughly inspected. Address F. W. LEINBACH & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.

$77 A week guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. COSTS NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia. April23-4t.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY

Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspapers in the State of

PENNSYLVANIA!

Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park Row, New York.
REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER. (oct.7-4t

New Advertisements.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.

An energetic man with from one to three hundred dollars can secure an exclusive and profitable business for this county, that will pay 200 per cent. a month, on investment, and bear investigation. Call or address KEYSTONE PORTABLE BURGLAR ALARM CO., Room 7, No. 501 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. sept.30-4t.

NEW FIRM.

Having purchased from Oliver Cunningham his entire stock of Boots, Shoes, &c., I will offer to the public at the old stand, No. 320, Allegheny street, Huntingdon, unexcelled bargains in

BOOTS,
SHOES,
SLIPPERS, &C.

Purchasers will find the largest and best stock ever brought to Huntingdon at the lowest prices.

The books of Oliver Cunningham have been assigned to me, and all persons indebted to him will make immediate payment to me.

JOSIAH CUNNINGHAM.
Sept.30-2t.

NOTICE TO REMOVE FISH BASKET.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, entitled an act for the protection of Salmon, Black Bass and other food fishes newly introduced or to be introduced into the rivers Delaware and Susquehanna and their tributaries for the protection also of closes against unlawful fishing, and to prevent the introduction of predatory fishes, into trout streams, and for other germane purposes, approved twenty-fourth day of May, 1871, the Sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction, are directed to order of the dismantling of fish baskets, kiddles, &c., and whereas information has reached me that fish baskets exist in the Raystown Branch at or near William Dowlings, also one at or near Samuel Grubbs, and also one at or near —— Dysart's all on said stream, in said county of Huntingdon, I therefore declare the said baskets a common nuisance, and hereby notify the owner or owners thereof, that if not removed or dismantled in ten days the same will be removed or dismantled as directed by the afore mentioned act.

AMON HOUCK,
Oct.7-4t. Sheriff.

CABINET ORGANS FOR SALE AT COST.—Owing to the general dullness of the times, we have taken our canvassing wagon for the sale of

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AMON HOUCK,
Oct.7-4t. Sheriff.

SAFETY GAS MACHINE COMP'Y.

THE KEYSTONE APPARATUS GIVES A

BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL LIGHT

BY THE

SAFEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL

Method of Illumination ever invented. It is within reach of every householder, and will afford

A PERFECT GASLIGHT FOR EVERY FARM, FOR EVERY FAMILY, FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS, FOR VILLAGES AND TOWNS, FOR MILLS, WORKS, INSTITUTIONS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE K. S. G. M. CO., also MANUFACTURE the

KEYSTONE HYDROCARBON OIL,

THE BEST GAS-PRODUCING MATERIAL YET DISCOVERED.

OFFICES: { No. 717 Sansom street, Philadelphia. / No. 110 Liberty street, New York.

PAMPHLETS AND FULL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

Sept.30-3mos.

New Advertisements.

INDIAN HERB BITTERS

MANUFACTORY,

Opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

These Bitters are Anti-Dyspeptic, a fine Tonic and an excellent appetizer. They are a sure preventitive against many of the diseases arising from a weak stomach, &c., &c. Address

DR. FELIX & SWOOPE,
Sept.23-1y. Manufacturers.

I. D. MASSEY.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &C.

903 WASHINGTON STREET.
Sept.23,1874.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 17TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA,
HUNTINGDON, Sept. 22, 1874.

The following goods have been seized for not being sufficiently stamped:

April 9, 1874, 1 lot Gallagher's Snap, at Huntingdon.
April 9, 1874, 1 lot Fertuancy, at Huntingdon.
April 10, 1874, 1 lot Kauffman's Oil, at Lewistown.
April 10, 1874, 1 lot Nerve and Bone Liniment, at Lewistown.
April 10, 1874, 1 lot Gallagher's Snap, at Lewistown.
April 10, 1874, 1 lot Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, at Lewistown.
June 9, 1874, 1 lot Hair Restorer, Coffee Rum.
June 9, 1874, 1 lot Rheumatic Drops, Coffee Rum.
August 20, 1874, 1 barrel Whiskey, Newton Hamilton.

Any person or persons claiming any of the above goods, will make such claim within 30 days from the date of this notice, as provided in Section 63, Act July 13, 1866.

FRANK W. STEWART,
Sept.23-3t. Deputy Collector.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Porter township, about the 1st of July last, eleven head of Sheep. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Sept.16-3t*. H. C. & R. KNODE.

Iron City College

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough, practical education of the young and middle aged man, having the largest patronage and the best facilities for instruction of any business college in existence.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

For circulars giving full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, &c., address,

J. C. SMITH, A. M. PRINCIPAL.
Sept.23,1874.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of B. F. GARVER, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of B. F. Garver, late of Shirley township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN X. LUTZ,
Administrator.
LOVELL & MUSSER, Att'y's. Sept.23-6t.

PAINTER'S MANUAL.—House and sign painting, graining, varnishing, polishing, kalsomining, papering, lettering, staining, gilding, glazing, silvering, glass staining, analysis of colors, harmony, contrast, &c., 50 cts. Book of Alphabets, 50. Book of Scrolls and Ornaments, $1. Watchmaker and Jeweler's Manual $3. Tanner's Manual, 50. Soap-maker's Manual, 25. Guide to Authorship, 50. Lightning Calculator, 25. Dog Training, 25. Hunter and Trapper's Guide, 20. Sealer's Guide, 25. Of booksellers, or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau st., N. Y. Sept.23-3mo.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his valuable Farm Property at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 17th of OCTOBER,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., situated on the Raystown Branch, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing about 80 acres, mostly cleared and under cultivation, having thereon a new Bank Barn, of new and convenient plan, a good weatherboarded and painted House, with excellent water at the door, Wood, Carriage, and Milk houses, Hog Pen and Corn House, Saw Mill and Blacksmith Shop, a young Apple and Peach Orchard of choice fruit, also, a fruit yard of Prune, Plumbs, Pears and Grapes. This property will be sold, at public outcry, on terms to suit the times, which will be made known on the day of sale, or by application to the undersigned.

GEO. BRUMBAUGH.
Sept.16-4t. Grafton, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Mrs. SUSAN STRIKER, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in West township, Cottage P. O., Huntingdon county, on the estate of Mrs. Susan Stryker, late of West township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLEMING,
Administrator.
Sept.9'74. LOVELL & MUSSER, Att'y's.

FOR SALE.

One New Engine, almost completed. Cylinder 12x20 inches. Price low. Address,

W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists.
Aug.5,1874-tf. Tyrone, Pa.

S

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 7, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE BRADY AGRICULTURAL FAIR, HELD AT ROXBURY THE 1st AND 2d OF OCTOBER:—

CLASS 1.

Jonathan Detweiler, 1st premium on yellow gourd corn; Wm. Smoker, 2nd premium on yellow gourd corn and 1st premium on white gourd corn; C. Wakefield, 1st premium on cloverseed, 1st premium on timothy seed, 1st premium on Fultz wheat, 1st premium on Arnold's Hybred, and 2nd premium on oats; David Detweiler, 1st premium on sweet corn; Abram G. Wagner, 1st premium on Shepherd Nonesuch oats; Samuel Sharp, 1st premium on Probstier oats and 2nd premium on Arnold's Hybred wheat; J. B. Wakefield, 2nd premium on Fultz wheat and 2nd premium on Probstier oats; Jacob Himes, 2nd premium on cloverseed.

Awarding Committee, Isaac Otenkirk, Abram. Wagner.

CLASS 2.

Jacob P. Himes, 2nd premium on Bellflour apples and 1st premium on Hoop apples; Samuel Sharp, 1st premium on Watermelon apples and 2nd premium on Rhode Island Greeniags; M. R. Shaffaer, 2nd premium on Watermelon apples, 1st premium on Spice, 2nd premium on Hoop, 2nd premium on Northern Spy, 1st premium on Ewalt and 1st premium on Summer Rambo apples; Barletz Ealy, 2nd premium on Smoke House and 2nd premium on Romanite; J. G. Allison, 1st premium on White Peach; J. B. Wakefield, 1st premium on Smuck Peach, 1st premium on Late Crawford; Nicholas Hartzler, 1st premium on Bartlet pear, 1st premium on King apple; A. G. Wagner, 1st premium on Cole apple, 1st premium on Romanite; John Goodman, 2d premium on pound apple, 1st premium on Belleflour, 1st premium on apple butter sweet, 1st premium on golden dwarf peach, 2d premium on white peach; Cyrus S. Brown, 1st premium on rambo apple, 1st premium on smoke house, 2d premium on green pippin; James E. Oatenkirk, 1st premium on pound apple, 1st premium on twenty ounce apple, 1st premium on Wagner apple; David Detweiler, 1st premium on pears, 2d premium on golden pippin, 2d premium on twenty ounce apple, 2d premium on ewalt, and 1st premium for variety of forty kinds; R. K. Allison, 1st premium on golden pippins, 1st premium on green pippins; Miss Jennie Huey, 1st premium on Fisher pears; James P. Hazlett, 1st premium on Northern Spy, 1st premium on Rhode Island Greenings, 1st premium on black jack; James G. Corbin, 1st premium on modesty apples, 2nd premium on true gold apples.

Judges and Awarding Committee, M. L. Shaffuer, A. Jackson White and James E. Oatenkirk.

CLASS 3—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Mrs. Jacob Goodman, 1st premium on cabbage and 1st premium on red pepper; Mrs. Geo. Hawn, 2nd premium on cabbage and 1st premium on cauliflower; 2nd premium on a lot of beans and 2d premium on tomatoes; Martha Sharp, 1st premium on raddish; J. Sharp, 1st premium on rutabago, 2d premium on cauliflower; Frank Hallet, 2nd premium on rutabago; James E. Oatenkirk, 1st premium on beets, 2nd premium on yard beans; Christian Hooley, 2nd premium on beets; R. K. Allison, 1st premium on egg plant, 2d premium on ockra; Mrs. J. G. Corbin, 1st premium on a lot of beans, 2nd premium on peas.

Judges and awarding committee, James Huey, D. W. Daughabach, Solomon Byers.

CLASS 4.

David Goodman, 1st premium on peerless potatoes; Saml. Wise, 2d premium; Nicholas Hartzler, 1st premium on Garnet potatoes; R. K. Allison, 2nd premium; Wm. Dachaback, 1st premium on peach blow; A. J. Huey, 2nd premium; Michael Ealy, 1st premium on red eye potatoes, 2nd premium on Comptons surprise, 1st premium on Brownell's beauty, 1st premium on extra early Vermont; A. J. Huey, 1st premium on early rose, J. G. Corbin, 2nd premium; Jonathan Detweiler, 1st premium on sweet potatoes, J. G. Corbin, 2nd premium; J. T. Campbell, 1st premium on Chilli potatoes; Mrs. Lydia Bruner, 1st premium on preserve melon; David Detweiler, 1st premium on winter crook-neck squash; Gideon C. Yoder, 1st premium on shellbark squash; Wm. Dachabach, 1st premium on cow pumpkin, Wm. Smoker, 2nd premium; Jacob P. Himes, 1st premium on cheese pumpkin; J. N. Hamilton, 1st premium on sweet pumpkin; David Detweiler, 1st premium on bitter squash; Geo. Hawn, 1st premium on golden pumpkin; Samuel Sharp, 1st premium on Hubbard squash, Alice Fife, 2nd premium.

Judges and awarding committee, Jonathan Detweiler, Abram. D. Zook, J. P. Hazlett.

CLASS 5.

John Goodman, 1st premium on orange quince, Isabella Grape, 2nd premium; Samuel Sharp, 1st premium on Hartford Prolific, 1st premium on Clinton, 2nd premium on Delaware, 1st premium on Catawba; David Detweiler, 2nd premium on Diana. 1st premium on Delaware, 2nd premium on Concord; J. G. Corbin, 1st premium on Isabella; Jonathan Detweiler, 1st premium on Diana, 2nd premium on Clinton and 1st premium on Union Village; J. P. Hazlett, 1st premium on Black Hamburg Grapes.

CLASS 6.

Cyrus S. Brown, 1st premium on shifting beam plough; Andrew Wise, 1st premium on model fanning mill; David Detweiler, 1st premium on pruning knife, Wm. Smoker, 2nd premium; John M. Headings, 1st premium on hatchet; Eli A. Wakefield, 1st premium on turkey; R. M. Shaffner, 1st premium on pair of geese; E. R. M. Wakefield, 2nd premium on pair of ducks, and 1st premium on bantam chickens; Wm. Dachabach, 1st premium on pair of ducks; James H. Wagner, 1st premium on Buff Cochin Fowls, and 1st premium on white rabbit; A. H. Wakefield, 1st premium on pair of black Spanish fowls; Alice Fife, 1st premium on coop pidgeons; Francis Haller, 1st premium on tobacco; Geo. Hawn, 1st premium on castor oil bean.

Committee, S. B. Grove, Henry Goss, Barletz Ealy.

CLASS 7.

Mrs. John Goodman, 1st premium on cherry preserves, 2nd premium on current jelly, 1st premium on tomato preserves; Miss Malissa Himes, 1st premium on raspberry jelly, 1st premium on current wine, 1st premium on plum butter, 1st premium on tomato pickle, 2nd premium on white butter; Mrs. M. J. Wagner, 1st premium for peach preserves, 2d premium for cherry preserves; Mrs. George Hawn, 1st premium on current jelly, 1st premium on pear jelly, 2nd premium on crab-apple jelly, 2nd premium on plum butter, 2nd premium on apricot preserves, 1st premium on crab-apple butter, 2nd premium on blackberry wine; Mrs. Samuel Secrist, 1st premium on grape wine; Miss Adda Wise, 1st premium on cherry wine, 2nd premium on current wine, 1st premium on elderberry wine, 1st premium on raspberry wine, 1st premium on blackberry jelly, 1st premium on elderberry jelly, 1st premium on quince jelly, 1st premium on grape jelly, 1st premium on apple jelly; Miss Sarah Brown, 2nd premium on peach jelly, 1st premium on plumb jelly; Miss H. C. Shaffner, 1st premium on peach jelly, 1st premium on quince butter, 1st premium on crab-apple preserves, 2d premium on crab-apple butter; Miss Anna Wagner, 2d premium on canned cherries; Miss S. J. Wagner, 1st premium on peach butter, 2nd premium on quince jelly, 2nd premium on mixed pickles; Mrs. S. A. Oatenkirk, 2nd premium on apple jelly, 2nd premium on tomato preserves; Miss Ella J. Allison, 1st premium on canned peaches; Miss Jennie Huey, 1st premium on apricot preserves; Miss Rebecca A. Huey, 1st premium on canned cherries, 1st premium on mixed pickles; Miss Mary E. Huey, 1st premium on spiced grapes; George King, 2nd premium on grape wine; Mrs. J. B. Wakefield, 1st premium on peach pickles; Miss A. J. Wakefield, 2nd premium on peach pickles; Mrs. J. P. Hazlett, 1st premium on Siberian crab jelley; Samuel H. Detweiler, 1st premium on box of comb honey; N. Hartzler, 2nd premium on 13 jars of strained honey.

CLASS 8.

Mrs. J. E. Oatenkirk, 2d premium on sponge cake; Miss Sarah J. Wagner, 1st premium on sponge cake; Miss Rebecca E. Wakefield, 1st premium on white sponge cake; Miss Sarah J. Wagner, 1st premium on ginger cake; Miss Annie Wagner, 1st premium on cocoanut cake; Mrs. John Goodman, 1st premium on yellow cake, 1st premium on cookies; Miss Annie J. Wakefield, 1st premium on white mountain cake, 1st premium on cream crackers; Miss Minnie Wakefield, 1st premium on shellbark cake; Annie Huey, 1st premium on apple pie, 1st premium on rolls; Ella F. Wise, 1st premium on silver iced cake; Miss Mary Byler, 1st premium on loaf wheat bread; Miss Minnie B. Hamilton, 2d premium on wheat bread.

Committee, C. S. Brown, Martha Sharp, Belle Wakefield.

CLASS 9.

Miss Harriet C. Shaffner, 1st premium on boquet of flowers, Martha Sharp, 2nd; Nicholas Hartzler, 1st premium on best collection of flowers; Miss Emma Civils, 1st premium on leatherwork and painting; Miss Emma A. Fralich, 1st premium on Italian painting; Mrs. Geo. Hawn, 1st premium on Petunia Bash; Miss Mollie Huey, 1st premium on geranium; Miss Clara Heading, 1st premium on zephyr wreath; Miss Ella F. Wise, 2nd premium on collection of flowers; Mrs. J. G. Corbin, 2nd premium on zephyr flowers; Miss Jennie S. Wagner, 1st premium on hanging basket; Miss Sarah Allison, 2nd premium on house plant;

Committee, H. H. Mateer, Mrs. Secrist, Mrs. White.

P. S. The Secretary had not received the list on "Needlework" when this was prepared.

THE ROXBURY FAIR.—The Brady Township Agricultural Society was formed three years ago, for the purpose of demonstrating the practical worth of seeds furnished by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and their adaptation to the climate and soil of this county. For the purpose of better testing them it was thought advisable to hold an Annual Fair and leave the practical results to be passed upon by the community at large, and from the judgment thus rendered report to the Department. A Fair, covering much more than was originally intended, has been held each year with considerable success.—Having promised the gentlemen who manage the Society that we would be present on last Friday, we proceeded to Mill Creek, in the Accommodation, at 9:29 o'clock, A. M., where we were met by Mr. Hawn, and after a brief stop at his residence, and taking up of several members of his household, we were driven to Roxbury, a distance of about five miles.

The Fair ground had been improvised out of the Roxbury school lot and building. The finer and more valuable articles were exhibited in the building, while the heavier and coarser articles were distributed about the grounds. The exhibition, in the divisions of grain and seeds, was very good. The specimens exhibited of wheat, rye, corn and oats were excellent. The clover and other seeds were equally good. In the Department of Fruits the specimens were as fine, taken together, as we have ever seen. If space permitted we would like to enumerate many of the fine varieties, but we must be brief. In the division of jellies and delicacies the display was very good. In fact this was the case in all the divisions in which the ladies engaged. In the division of implements and machinery there was a very limited display.—This was to be expected in a purely agricultural district, but if there had been any way to reach the fair ground, by public conveyance, from Mill Creek, there would have been considerable addition to this division. We would advise our friends in the future, to agree to take all implements and machinery over and return free of charge, and they will not want in this respect. One or two good teams will do it, with very little expense. Taking the Exhibition as a whole it was really a very decided success. A little music would have added much to the entertainment. During the afternoon of Friday, a short, plain and practical address was delivered by the editor of this paper, after which the lists of premiums were read and the hearts of the successful exhibitors made glad. There was a very respectable attendance, and the best of order. A number of people from Huntingdon were sprinkled through the crowd, and in fact from all parts of the county.

As we were about to leave the stand we were presented, by the President of the Society, with a large basket containing fine specimens of over forty varieties of apples alone, to say nothing of peaches, pears and grapes. It was a present of which any man might feel proud, and we assure the gentlemen concerned that we fully appreciate their kindness and that the Brady Township Agricultural Society shall always hold a prominent place in our recollection.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a regular meeting of Augluwick Lodge No. 472, I. O. O. F. held at Newton Hamilton, Sept. 26th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His Allwise Providence to remove from our midst our well-beloved brother Dr. I. J. Meals, therefore be it,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Meals his family have lost an affectionate husband and father, the community a useful citizen and our order a worthy member.

Resolved, That the call from our midst to the unknown world is the voice of Him who commands "be ye also ready," and while we bow in sorrow yet we humbly submit to His holy will, and in our loss we are warned of our situation and are admonished to prepare for our dissolution.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our beloved Brother, and earnestly pray that He who has promised to be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless may enable them to bear with humble resignation and Christian fortitude their sad bereavement, and patiently submit to the Divine Authority whose power controls the destiny of all men and commands all things for the good of those who believe in Him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in two of the Huntingdon County papers, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the widow of our deceased Brother.

H. H. SWOPE,
J. B. EWING,
GEO. H. LUKENS.
} Committee.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, October 3, 1874:

Mrs. Adeline Alberts, Miss Lizzie Anderson, Frank Conrad, B. F. Corbin, James Free, Mrs. Naunie Garner, Jno. Heiffner, Miss Aggie Henderson (2), Mr. William Heiffner (2), A. Haverstick, Miss Hannah Lindsey, Mr. Jno. Mayer, Bridger McBride, A. A. Miller, Mrs. Catharine Maige, Master Patrick McMorris Hull, Mrs. Elizabeth Russ, Lafayette Snyder, Mrs. N. Spog, Jacob Shine, Mrs. Jemimah Stewart, Jas. C. Sutton, Mr. O. Lee Stewart, Harry Wilson, A. J. White, F. A. Ward.

Persons calling for letters in this list will please state that they are advertised.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Mr. James E. Washburn takes pleasure in informing the public that he has opened up a first-class Oyster Saloon under the Franklin House where he intends keeping on hand fresh oysters and other eatables. His room has been fitted up in first-class style, so that ladies as well as gentleman will take pleasure in going there. Give him a call and we guarantee you will be satisfied.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS

For week ending October 3, 1874	4,162
Same time last year	11,120
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	6,958
Total amount shipped to date	240,048
Same date last year	353,935
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	113,887

DO YOU WANT A TOWN LOT?—S. P. Wensel, at his store, No. 1307 Mifflin street, for every 50 cents worth of goods sold gives a ticket, the holder of which has a chance of drawing a Town Lot, in West Huntingdon, Flour, Groceries, Meat, or some one of the 85 prizes on the list for distribution. The drawing to take place as soon as all the tickets are given out. Satisfaction guaranteed. june10-3m

GLAZIER & BRO. have just received a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, to which they would invite attention. sep30-3t.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

A NEW LINE of Domestic Goods just arriving at Glazier & Bro's. The inspection of all who wish good bargains is invited. sep30-3t.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

FOR RENT.—Three rooms, on the first floor, one suitable for an oyster saloon, on Washington street, in West Huntingdon. Address "B," in care of JOURNAL. tf.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents a hundred. tf.

Notices to Trespassers can be had at the JOURNAL Store at 50 cents per dozen. They are the cheapest and best thing of the kind out. tf.

IF you want your Stones well-finished be sure to call on WILLIAMS, for his marble and work are unsurpassed.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—The Store Room in No. 1400, Washington street, "Pilgrim Building;" is for rent. Apply at once.

J. HALL MUSSER, P. M., offers the room now occupied as a post office, for rent from October 1, 1874. tf.

BLACK GOODS, in great variety, at Glazier & Bro's. sep30-3t.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., October 6, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$5 50
Extra Flour	6 00
Family Flour	6 25
Red Wheat	1 20
White Wheat	1 25
Bark per cord	5 00
Barley	60
Butter	20
Brooms ₰ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	30
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	6
Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₰ bushel on ear new	60
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	2 10
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	10
Dried Apples ₰ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	8
Dried Beef	17
Eggs	15
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 60
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	15
Shoulder	10
Side	12½
Hay ₰ ton new	18 00
Lard ₰ ₰ new	15
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 25
Oats	60
Potatoe ₰ bushel new	75
Plaster ₰ ton ground	15 00
Rye, new	1 00
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	2 10
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	12
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	25@30

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—Beef Cattle—The market for this description of stock opened decidedly tame this morning, and continued thus with very little variation up to the closing hour. The number of cattle on sale was considerably larger than last week, the better grades in particular bringing in more liberal supply than for some time past, and with an absence of demand, save for small lots, holders were obliged to accept lower prices, say 1@1½ per pound all around. The general quality of the offerings was considerably above the average, the decrease in the supply of "scalawags" being quite marked. We quote fair to good western steers at 5@5½c—the latter being paid only in a few cases, and common to good Texas at 3½@4c. Receipts 3160 head.

Marriages.

STEWART—SNYDER.—On the 16th inst., at the Franklin House, by the Rev. S. M'Henry, Mr. John P. Stewart to Miss Laura B. Snyder, all of this county.

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1874.

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, adopted by a vote of the people on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1874, I, AMOS HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the TUESDAY next following the first Monday of November, 1874, being the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, at which time the following officers are to be elected, viz:

TWO PERSONS for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder, Perry, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Huntingdon and Franklin, for the office of State Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS to represent said county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of High Sheriff of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for said county.

In pursuance of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I do hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district at the School House adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Joel Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 25, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, deceased, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and as much of West township as included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kauffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to the Little Juniata River, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the public School House, in the village of Franklinville, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the School House, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School House, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre School House, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in the 7th and 25th districts, at the public school on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Bradley, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at Centre Union School House.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House, in said township.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several districts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno. K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer, and William Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public school house of Edward Littles, at M'Alevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house about one-fourth of a mile north-west of Pleasant Grove.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Soirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirly township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Eby's mill to Germany Valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that territory lying northeastward of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence in a direct line along the centre of Fourth street, in the Borough of Huntingdon, to the line of Oneida township, constituting the First Ward of said borough, at the southeast window of the Court House.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward, and east of the centre of Seventh street, composing the Second Ward, at the Council House, at No. 505 Washington street.

27th district, composing all that territory lying north and west of the Second Ward, and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of Seventh street to the line of Oneida township, constituting the Third Ward, and also those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the East Ward, at the office of James Simpson, No. 541 Mifflin street, in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory lying north of the Third Ward of said borough constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public school house lately erected in said ward situate on Moore street.

29th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West township, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longnecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Feighal, on the land of Henry Isenberg.

31st district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to-wit: commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley, thence south 52 deg. east 50 perches, to a stone heap on the western summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg., east 772 perches to the chestnut oak; then south 14 deg., east 331 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south 31½ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur on Broad Top, on the western side of Judge Taylor's farm; south 65 deg., east 934 perches to a stone heap on the township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln township, beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south 67 deg., east 308 perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence 42½ deg., east 802 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by line of Tod township, to corner of Penn township; thence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey Mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the school house in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, in the school house, in said borough.

36th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City, at the public school house, in said borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school house, in said borough.

38th district, composed of Shade Gap borough, at the public school house, in said borough.

39th district, composed of the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house in said borough.

40th district, composed of the borough of Markleburg, at the public school house in said borough.

The Election Polls in all the wards, townships, boroughs, and districts aforesaid, this year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

Also that in Section 12 of said Act, it is provided that if any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote as soon as counted, shall also be publicaly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted upon the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All the judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence by in a town, village or city upon the line of railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridan of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the canat of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. Attwelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties weere there is no resident prefident President judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the president judge of common pleas, which shall convine for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistance as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a fraudlent elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alligged fraud or mistake, of where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a lust return, said court shall issue summaro process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forth with into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistage or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquirp shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any controversy now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of the of said triplicate returns shall bd placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots.

Also in Section 17 of said Act, it is provided that the respective as assessors, inspectors and judges of the election shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any one of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter and thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence and intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The said act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong; before 7 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of November, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of the election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy.

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections shall be furnished before they are required to vote, by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for including office of Senator and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled, "county;" another ticket shall embrace the name of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and shall be labeled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

SECTION 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number in the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon the ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be required to administer to and adirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SECTION 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SECTION 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence or lost it by reason absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or house of reformation at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SECTION 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in the making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or a judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SECTION 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, or have only justices of the peace, and alderman, notaries public and persons in military services of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officers, below the grade of city or county officers as shall be designated by general law.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

SECTION 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

SECTION 8. At the opening of the polls at all elections elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registery of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

The said act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong; before 7 o'clock in the morning of the 2

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Song of the Flail.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

In the autumn, when the hollows
All are filled with flying leaves,
And the colonies of swallows
Quit the quaintly stuccoed eaves,
And a silver mantle glistens
Over all the misty vale,
Sits the little wife and listens,
To the beating of the flail,
To the pounding of the flail—
By her cradle sits and listens
To the flapping of the flail.

The bright summer days are over,
And her eye no longer sees
The red bloom upon the clover,
The deep green upon the trees;
Hushed the song of finch and robin,
With the whistle of the quail;
But she hears the mellow throbbing
Of the thunder of the flail,
The low thunder of the flail—
Through the amber air the throbbing
And reverberating flail.

In the barn the stout young thresher
Stooping stands with rolled-up sleeves,
Beating out his golden treasure
From the ripped and rustling sheaves;
Oh, was ever knight in armor—
Warrior all in shining mail—
Half so handsome as her farmer
As he plies the flying flail,
As he yields the flashing flail?—
The bare-throated, brown young farmer,
As he swings the sounding flail?

All the hopes that saw the sowing,
All the sweet desire of gain,
All the joy that watched the growing
And the yellowing of the grain,
And the love that went to woo her,
And the faith, that shall not fail—
All are speaking softly to her
In the pulses of the flail,
Of the palpitating flail—
Past and Future whisper to her
In the music of the flail.

In its crib their babe is sleeping,
And the sunshine from the door
All the afternoon is creeping
Slowly round upon the floor;
And the shadows soon will darken,
And the daylight soon must pale,
When the wife no more shall hearken
To the tramping of the flail,
To the dancing of the flail—
When her heart no more shall hearken
To the footfall of the flail.

And the babe shall grow and strengthen,
Be a maiden, be a wife,
While the moving shadows lengthen
Round the dial of their life;
Theirs the trust of friend and neighbor,
And an age serene and hale,
When machines shall do the labor,
Of the strong arm and the flail,
Of the stout heart and the flail—
Great machines perform the labor
Of the good old-fashioned flail.

But when, blessed among women,
And when, honored among men,
They look around them, can the brimming
Of their utmost wishes then
Give them happiness completer?
And can ease and wealth avail
To make any music sweeter
Than the pounding of the flail?
Oh, the sounding of the flail?
Never music can be sweeter
Than the beating of the flail!
—*Harper's Magazine.*

Pruning Fruit Trees.

There is but one proper time for pruning all kinds of fruit trees, which is during or about the period that the days are the longest.

The writer has pruned during every month of the year, and observed closely the effect of different seasons, and has become fully satisfied that the latter part of June is the only proper time for pruning. If the limbs to be removed are cut as closely to the trunk, or larger limbs, as is practicable and the wound made neatly and smoothly, and the work be done at the period that I have recommended, wounds two inches in diameter may, on a vigorous tree, be entirely healed over in a single year. No orchard of apple, pear or peach trees is benefitted by plowing or cultivating after the trees are five years old, but the ground should be mulched with anything that will shade it, and the mulching should always extend from the trunk to a line from two to three feet larger than that covered by the heads of the trees. This keeps the earth moist and friable at the locality of the principal root feeders of the tree, and by extending the mulching beyond the ends of the roots, they will be induced to extend themselves. The benefit is too apparent to require any comment from me. There is not a winter or spring-pruned orchard in the country, the trees of which are twenty years old, in which many of the trees have not hollow trunks. This is occasioned by injudicious pruning.

If the larger limb is amputated at the improper time, the wound will not heal over, the wood of the wound will die, crack and admit rain water, which, when warmed by the sun, combines the true elements of decomposition, viz: heat and moisture. Decay commences at the wood and continues to the trunk, until death ensues.

Healthy Dwelling Houses.

In a recent noteworthy and very elaborate paper on the proper mode of building houses so as to insure health, read by Dr. Hayward before the Liverpool Architectural Society, he enumerates various conditions essential to that purpose, the more important of which are a due exposure to fresh air and sunlight, positive freedom from damp, a large cubic space for air, and abundant means for the escape of foul and the admission of fresh air.—Dr. Hayward argues that it is essential that the air should be warmed previous to admission, and that ventilation is the great and main necessity of house-building; that whatever be left undone this should be especially attended to. In regard to the temperature of the admitted air, he says, that bed-rooms are often very improperly constructed and arranged, so that in Winter the sick occupant has to be in a current of air passing between the door-way and the fire-place—from 28 to 35 degrees temperature—while that of his body is nearly 100. To these bed-rooms, says Dr. Hayward, very many cases of consumption, bronchitis and asthma may be traced; furthermore, in fever cases much fresh air is required, and sometimes endeavor is made to obtain it even by opening the doors and windows, so that many typhus fever patients die of pneumonia, and many rheumatic fever cases also are prolonged and complicated. Drafts are equally pernicious in sitting-rooms, where persons may be roasted on one side and frozen on the other, resulting in neuralgia, rheumatism, colds, coughs, asthma, consumption, and a long train of similar ailments—the chilly lobby contributing materially to these results. Dr. Hayward urges the importance of a thorough reform in architectural construction in order to avoid these and other objections.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Herdy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.

JOHN SINEY.

Mahanoy City, Pa., Oct. 16, 1873.

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PROF. O. H. UNGER.

New Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 21, 1873.

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DAVID SCHEIRER,
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For Philadelphia, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.25 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.25 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.25 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.35, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.10 and 10.20 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.30, 7.35 a. m. and 10.20 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan.14,1874-tf. *General Superintendent.*

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL	4.25, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Canandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS	1.20 p. m, to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE	5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD.

FAST LINE	3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM.	6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL	3.35 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.

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P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 02	2 58	11 35	10 41		N. Hamilton	10 04	4 52	11 39
5 09	3 08	11 42	10 55		Mt. Union	9 57	4 45	11 53
5 17	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 49	4 36	11 47
5 26	3 16	11 57	11 26		Mill Creek	9 42	4 28	11 40
5 40	3 25	12 10	11 50		Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 38
6 00	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 10	3 48	12 41	12 32		Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 17	3 54	12 50	12 48		Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 31	4 06	1 06	1 00		Birmingham	8 48	3 32	10 54
6 39	4 12	1 13	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 51	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
6 57	4 25	1 32	1 30		Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 02	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 21	3 03	10 35
7 40	4 56	2 20	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.20 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 37 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 6 00 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 55 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jauy,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Miscellaneous.

ELEGANT RECEIPT BOOKS

AT THE

JOURNAL BLANK BOOK
AND STATIONERY STORE

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS,
DAY-BOOKS,
JOURNALS,
RECEIPT BOOKS,
BILL BOOKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS,
TIME BOOKS,
MEMORANDUMS,
DIARIES,
LEASES,
DEEDS,
LIENS,
BONDS,
TAGS,
LABELS,
WARRANTS,
SUMMONS,
BLANK FORMS,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUBPŒNAS,
JUDGMENTS,
CERTIFICATES,
MORTGAGE,
EXEMPTION and PROMISORY NOTES.

WRITING PAPER,

Cap, Letter-Cap, Legal, Record, Bill Poper, Post, Sermon, Note, Billet, Mouring, Initial, and French Papers. ENVELOPES: White Amber, Corn, Canary, Orange, Gold, Light Buff, Dark Buff, French, Mourning, Legal, Document.

Pens and Pencils, Pencil Cases, Crayon, Erasers, Jounce, Paper Cutters, Paper Holders, Clips, Bill-Files, Inkstands, Fluid, Inks and Mucilage.

EVERYBODY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

COME AND SEE.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER!

Of every grade and quality,

IN HUNTINGDON,

Is for Sale at

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.'S.,

In JOURNAL BUILDING,
Fifth St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Our stock of papers consist of Flat-caps, Folio Post, Demy, Letter and all the best qualities of

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PICTURES! PICTURES!!

A full line of CHROMOS and other PICTURES,

very cheap, at the

JOURNAL STATIONERY STORE

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!
PAPERS. ALBUMS. FLUIDS.

Buy your Paper, Buy your Stationery,
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AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Fine Stationery, School Stationery,
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Elegant Fluids, Pocket Book, Pass Books,

And an Endless Variety of Nice Things,

AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

CALL AND SEE.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (*at our own expense.*)

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., or
JAMES A. BROWN, Agent for Huntingdon County, No. 525½ Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
no15

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Original HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURG, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

AND

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application

August20,1873-1y.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.

UNION SPOKE WORKS,

S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Send for Price List.

July16,1873-1y.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

REMOVAL!—NEW GOODS!

BENJ. JACOB having removed his store to FISHERS' stand, No. 501 Penn street, will dispose of his large stock of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and everything in his line,

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP.

Come and see us, without delay.

BENJ. JACOB.
Huntingdon, Pa., Jan. 14, 1874.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE

D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mill

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

GEO. W. BECK. W. A. FLEMING.

BEE HIVE GROCERY & CANDY MANUFACTORY.

BECK & FLEMING,

(Successors to N. B. COMBS.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, Toys in endless variety, Spices, Soaps, Salt, and Groceries of all kinds. Brooms, Brushes, Wooden and Willow Ware, Best German Accordeons, Harmonicals, &c., all sizes and prices, a large stock kept constantly on hand, price low. The trade supplied in large or small quantities at low jobbing rates.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Having procured the services of a first-class manufacturer, we are prepared to furnish retail dealers with all kinds of Common and Fancy Candies, fresh and unadulterated, at city prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Address BECK & FLEMING,
No. 111, Fourth St., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.1,1873-1y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond March 15, tf.

Planing Mills.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, *such as yellow and white* pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan. 4, '71.

E. BARTOL. [J. MARCH. [DAVID MENOLE. [GEORGE BARTOLOMEW

BARTOL & CO.

[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]

Manufacturers Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood